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RECENT CASES.

Accident at Railroad Crossing—Failure to Give Signal.—Durkee v. President, etc., of Delaware and H. Canal Co., 34 N. Y. Sup. 978. The repeal of a statute requiring signals to be given by a locomotive approaching a highway crossing does not relieve a railroad company from giving such warnings as would afford reasonable notice to travelers of the approach of a train.

Admiralty Jurisdiction—Torts Committed partly on Land and partly on Water.—Herman v. Port Blakeley Mill Co., 69 Fed. Rep. 646 (California). This was a case of mixed tort committed partly on land and partly on water. The plaintiff was injured by the negligence of a fellow workman, who, without warning, slid a beam through a chute from a landing above to a vessel below upon which plaintiff was working. The defendant denied the jurisdiction of the court in the case, claiming that as the origin of the injury was on land all the consequences resulting from the act should be drawn after it. In cases of tort locality is the test of the jurisdiction in the admiralty. The locality of the injury is the place or locality of the thing injured and not of the agent causing the injury. Therefore the court had jurisdiction in this case.

Attainder of Felony—Parricide—Right to Inherit Father's Estate.—In re Carpenter's Estate, 32 Atl. Rep. 637 (Penn.). A son murdered his father for the purpose of obtaining immediate possession of his share of the estate, the widow becoming an accessory after the fact, and they afterward conveyed their interests in the estate to the attorneys who defended them in a prosecution for murder. It was held that the act of murder did not, in the absence of a will, destroy the son's right to immediate possession of his share.

Bank Deposits—Transfer—Creation of Trust.—Cunningham v. Davenport (Public Administrator), 41 N. E. Rep. 412 (N. Y.). A bank depositor opening an account in the name of or in trust for another creates no trust in favor of that party if he retains the bank book which is evidence of right to draw the deposit and does not inform the beneficiary of the account. But in case the depositor dies before the beneficiary leaving the